

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 2, 1802.

G E N O A, June 9.

WE learn, from good authority, that the first consul has appointed first magistrate of our government, under the denomination of Doge, citizen Gattiano, now minister of our republic at Milan. This citizen, who is generally esteemed, is one of those whom Buonaparte, in the year 1797, nominated as members of the provisional government.

M I L A N, June 12.

We learn from Messina, that a Swedish frigate arrived there towards the end of last month, with a Tripolitan xebec, which she captured after a desperate engagement against four vessels of that nation—two of which were sunk. The Swedish frigate, it is said, had above a hundred men killed or wounded.

B E R N E, June 30.

We have at length received positive intelligence from the lesser cantons, but this is far from being satisfactory. The constitution has been unanimously rejected in the three cantons of Schwitz, Uri and Unterwalden. The inhabitants of these countries were given to understand, that if they rejected this second constitution, they would be able, as they long wished, to form an independent state, under the denomination of Tellgau, or county of William Tell. The magistrates, instead of penning registers at their habitations, caused the constitution to be read in the churches after divine service, and invited those who wished to accept it to repair to the choir, to inscribe their names in the registers opened. But not a person would quit his place. The patriots even, that is, those who have filled the public functions in the name of the general government, intimidated by the menaces held out to them, were obliged to vote in the negative. It is thought that government will make new efforts to conciliate the minds of the people in these cantons. At Glaris, and in several other communes, the canton of Lintz, the prefect and sub-prefects yielding to the solicitations of the inhabitants, suffered them to meet in communal assemblies. The result of these assemblies has been the unanimous rejection of the constitution. Appenzel has had frequent communications with Schwitz. The acceptors there are in the minority, but the rest of the canton of Sams has given a more satisfactory result.

L O N D O N, June 23.

In consequence of the restoration of tranquillity in the island of St. Domingo, dispatches have been sent off to Plymouth, to be forwarded from thence in the Hunter ship of war, to admiral Duckworth, at Jamaica, with orders to send home all the remaining ships of war on that station, except the few which are to be continued on the peace establishment.—The Dédaigneuse frigate which sailed a few days since; has similar dispatches on board for the Cape of Good Hope and the East-Indies. One half of the ships of war at the former place are to return to England, and the remainder are to proceed to India, with the troops who are about to evacuate that settlement, and for the purpose of relieving a like number ordered home to be paid off.

July 4.

The Algerines have sent a fleet of twenty-two sail of ships of war to sea, amongst which are several large frigates.

The Cinc Portuguese frigate, of forty guns, was captured on the 15th of May by an Algerine frigate, and carried into Algiers. She was taken by boarding; the crew having run below, the officers, twenty-one in number, remaining on deck, were cut to pieces.

It is reported that Sir J. B. Warren is to be sent as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburg.

Yesterday morning a quarter-master of the 3d regiment of guards was drummed out of the service on the parade at the horse guards, for embezzling his majesty's stores.

Mr. Spencer Smith, our late minister at Constantinople, and brother to the gallant defender of Acre, is a candidate to represent the town of Dover.

The duke of Richmond is happily recovered of his late dangerous illness, the gout in his stomach, and is gone to Goodwood in Sussex.

About the close of the rebellion in Ireland, three gentlemen went to the house of another in the county of Wicklow, with whom they were acquainted, and were most hospitably entertained. They said they were on their way to attack their rebel leader, Holt, and were invited by their host to make his house their inn on their return; he adding, that he had 2000 guineas to convey to Dublin, and wished to benefit by their services. They did return, but they murdered him and took his money. One of the three, slain

lated by remorse, has turned informer; and the others, one of whom is highly connected, are probably ere this in custody.

We are sorry to see the spirit of party prevail in certain journals to an alarming degree, as far as it relates to the business of the election. The most virulent paragraphs are daily inserted to prejudice electors against members whose public conduct has given umbrage to these diurnal censors or to their employers.—Such a method of proceeding may be legal; but to say the least, it is interested and illiberal.

July 5.

Marseilles has by consular decree, been declared an entrepot for foreign merchandise, which may remain in the warehouse for two years. In the course of that time those articles which are prohibited in France may be exported.

The town and port of Mahon, in Minorca, were given up the Spaniards by the English on the 27th of May. We also evacuated Porto-Ferrajo in the island of Elba, on the evening of the 10th of June.—On the morning of the 11th the French took possession of it.

The funds continue to fall. The 5 per cents. are at 53l. 49c. which is lower by 1/4 than any price they bore since the signing of the definitive treaty. This depression must be attributed to the commercial speculations and enterprises arising from the restoration of peace.

The Hamburg and Dutch mails, which arrived on Saturday, bring us pleasing intelligence that the health of the archduke Charles is perfectly restored; he had arrived at Vienna on the 17th ult.

Letters from Hermanstadt, state that a body of 5000 Turkish troops were within sight of Passaw Oglou's army, at about 28 leagues from Bucharest, and that an action was hourly expected. Some of Passaw Oglou's troops have made their appearance on the frontiers of Transylvania, but they were repulsed by the Austrian forces.

The emperor of Russia (who travelled under the title of the Comte de Russie) was met at some distance from Mamel by his Prussian majesty, when the latter who was on horseback, came to the Imperial carriage, he alighted, and the emperor at the same time getting out of his carriage, the two royal personages saluted and embraced each other. The emperor then mounted one of his Prussian majesty's horses, and the two monarchs rode together into the city, followed by their retinue, likewise on horseback. When they reached the house of the merchant Loreck, at which their Prussian majesties reside, the queen of Prussia came out to meet her illustrious visitor, and surprised him with an embrace, and his Imperial majesty pressed her hand to his lips. After dinner his Imperial majesty proceeded to his residence, which is in the house of merchant Glagau, in Linden-Street. The proprietor of this house receives 200 rubles per day. The price of provisions in that city has risen to an enormous height.

As this paper was going to press, we received Paris journals of the 1st. They do not afford a single article worthy of notice.

By the Dutch mail of Saturday we received the following account of a remarkable literary character:

"The 24th died here, Mr. Irhoven van Dam, late secretary of the council of American possessions, and one who may be ranked among the greatest literary men of Europe. His exterior figure distinguished him from most other men: he was small of stature, short of body, high breasted, very hump-backed, his head reclining downwards; his nose extremely long, his mouth one of the widest, and his eyes penetrating; and this singular machine was supported by two laths instead of legs. Such was the habitation of a soul which was too great for its confined limits.

"He spoke almost all the living languages as fluently as his mother tongue. He was also skilled in the Greek, Hebrew and Latin languages, as well as in several of the sciences. In all that had relation to the Belles-Lettres he excelled; and in which he would have been famous throughout Europe, and obtained an immortal name, if the pen had not been devoted to politics. He past the latter part of his life as a miserable martyr, either in political disputes, or the composition of dry spiritless papers relating to the affairs of the West-Indies. He was great in forming plans, but unsteady in carrying them into execution; continual changeableness was his chief failing, by which means he did not long possess the same friends. Statesmen enticed and employed him to draw up compositions of importance, many of whom have cut a figure at the expense of his labours. However considerable his services in this way, he seems to have been mostly paid with promises, for his means were always scanty, although his wants were few; in short his affluence never disturbed his repose."

S A L E M, August 20.

Captain Shillaber, from Mogadore, heard nothing of a rupture between the emperor of Morocco and the United States. He sailed from Mogadore the 1st July. In June, by order of his Imperial majesty, mules and wool were forbidden to be exported.—Every kind of business dull there.—Mr. Lambert, the mate, informs us, it was reported there that a combination of the northern powers against the Moors were forming, which was the cause of the prohibition of the exportation of mules and wool.

B O S T O N, August 20.

We learn that captain Smith, who has arrived at quarantine road from Cadiz, confirms the news of the hostile disposition of the Moors towards the United States, but furnishes nothing further of capt. McNiel's affair in the Mediterranean.

F R E N C H E X P E D I T I O N.

We lately mentioned that a French Squadron had sailed from Leghorn on a secret expedition. A recent foreign paper says it is intended to take possession of ancient Greece.

N E W - Y O R K, August 25.

We learn that the mayor of this city has complained of the desertion of the blacks from on board the French ships now in our port; and, that citizen Moncembie, (aid-de-camp to the captain-general Richemont,) has given orders to his division to sail immediately, requesting, at the same time, that captain La Caille get himself ready for sea.

August 26.

By the Perseus, from Jamaica, we have received papers to the 31st of July.

A French man of war brig arrived at Kingston the 28th ult. from Alligator Pond, to request assistance for the French frigate La Cascade on shore there.

The French frigate La Romaine, having on board 500 negroes, put into Port Royal for water and provisions with which she was abundantly supplied: she and the above brig then sailed, accompanied by two British frigates, to escort them some distance from the island. The Kingston papers say, that their visit to that island was rather mysterious, and their motives were thought to be not of a friendly nature. (The above, probably, are part of the squabble destined for this port.)

August 27.

Extract of a letter from Frankfurt [Ken.] August 2.

"A gentleman of respectability from Natchez, which place he left on the 14th July, informs that flour was selling at two dollars and a half per barrel at vendue, and other articles of produce equally low, excepting whiskey which was brisk at one dollar per gallon.—That the French had not arrived in Louisiana, but were daily expected.—That dispatches had been received by the Spanish commandants, which was thought related to the arrival of the French, and which created lively sensations in the Mississippi territory, it being thought they would make troublesome neighbours."

The French frigate La Romaine, of 44 guns, having on board between 4 and 500 negroes, has arrived at the quarantine ground. This is the frigate mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, as having been at Port-Royal, (Jam.) where she got a supply of provisions. We learn that she was refused admittance into the port of Dominique.

It is said, that according to the records of entries at the custom-house, as many as nineteen hundred vessels navigate the North or Hudson river.

By the information presented to the British house of commons respecting the island of Trinidad, it appears that 400 allotments of land had been appropriated under the Spanish government, and that there remains at the disposal of the British government the vast tract of 2720 divisions of land of 320 acres each, or 870,400 acres in all. It likewise appears that the white inhabitants, at the time it was taken, were 2151; free people of colour, 4476; slaves 10,009; Indians, 1082.

C I N C I N N A T I, July 31.

A letter dated Natchez, the 11th June last, from a gentleman who lately descended the river, contains the following interesting intelligence:

"We were attacked by robbers near the mouth of the White river, and a breeze springing up, prevented us from being boarded by two perogues, having in each 6 men, well armed. They hailed us from the shore, telling us they wished to purchase some trices, and on our refusing to land they commenced the pursuit. They originally consisted of three companies, and were commanded by a person named Mason, who has left the camp at White river, and scours the road through the wilderness.—About two weeks ago they attacked a merchant boat, and took possession of her after having killed one of the people on board."